

DEMING HEADLIGHT.

Grant County Clerk.

VOL. 10.

DEMING, GRANT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1890.

NO. 16.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Deming, New Mexico.
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COMMENT.

The Santa Fe is advertising Excursion tickets to New Mexico on April 22d and May 20th, at one fare for the round trip, good for 30 days.

The White Oaks Leader says the editor of the HEADLIGHT is an "ignoramus." That must be very amusing to the readers of the Leader. It sounds a good deal like the New Mexican calling other people corrupt.

It is said that Bedloe's Island in New York harbor, is gradually sinking. The splendid statue of Liberty, presented to the United States by the French Government a few years ago, is on this island, and is now eight feet lower than when erected. It seems to be only a question when it will disappear in the waters of the harbor.

There seems to be reasonable certainty, now, of the construction of the Albuquerque & Durango Railroad in due time, beginning at Algodones and running northwest through San Juan Co., N. M., to Durango, Colorado. It will wonderfully stimulate development in Northwest New Mexico, and materially add to the growth and prosperity of Albuquerque.

The House Tariff Committee has reported in favor of a duty of 15 per cent on imported raw hides, with a corresponding rebate on leather goods exported. Which means that Americans must pay 15 per cent more for their boots and shoes, while foreigners may continue to buy at the same rate as now. It also means that while one man is benefitted by the tax on hides the price of boots and shoes is increased by the amount of that tax, to one hundred thousand other men, with not appreciable corresponding benefit to themselves.

The Republicans of the U. S. Senate are becoming frightened by the reckless course of their party on the pension question, and vigorously calling a halt. Senator Plumb the other day offered an amendment to the defendant pension bill then under consideration, whereby the pension payments would be increased nearly five hundred million dollars. Senators Hawley, Frye and others, made vigorous and effective speeches against, and it was defeated by a very large majority. The fact that the pension giving craze has reached a point at which the stomach of a Republican Congressman revolts, is in itself a gratifying and hopeful circumstance.

During the last Presidential campaign, many Republican papers and speakers, under the pressure of the exposure of their tariff policy by the Democrats, were forced at last to admit that the tariff needed reforming, but insisted that it should be reformed by its friends.

Well, it is now being "reformed by its friends." The President, the Senate and the House, are now held by the Republican party, elected on a protective Tariff platform which pledged them not to surrender one iota of the principle of protection, and now they are trying to "reform the tariff" on that basis, and are having a "high old time" at it.

The New England Republicans threaten to kill the bill if raw hides are not kept on the free list and the northwest will bolt if they are not taxed.

The Kansas people will oppose the bill if lead ore is taxed, and Montana and Colorado will bolt if it is not.

The Louisiana Republican insists that the sugar tax shall be retained, and nearly everybody else wants it reduced or abandoned.

The Ohio wool men insist on prohibitive duties on wool, but the manufacturer says he will have to close down unless he can get his wool at a cheaper rate.

Yes—the tariff is now being "reformed by its friends," and the probability is very strong that by the time they get through with the reforming process, they will find themselves coming out at the

same hole they went in at, and with nothing accomplished.

One or two Republican Presidential aspirants have already been killed off, and several others are on the way to the political gallows, under this process of tariff reforming "by its friends."

A SENATORIAL CONTRADICTION.

Senator Edmunds, chairman of the senate judiciary committee, insists that the courts of the Territories have jurisdiction to try and determine the validity of Spanish and Mexican Land Grants. He has been trying for the past ten years or more to get a law passed by Congress to confer that jurisdiction upon Territorial courts, and fighting off every other proposition for the settling of these titles.

If he has now determined to his own satisfaction that he has been mistaken all these years, and that no legislation is needed from Congress, the prospect of the proposed Land Court Bill going through the Senate is about as slim as it has heretofore been with Edmunds fighting and defeating every proposition but his own to confer the needed jurisdiction. Edmunds is a singular contradiction.

A LEADING QUESTION.

The Raton Range asks the following very pertinent and pointed question:

In case Congress passes an enabling act for New Mexico and authorizes another constitutional convention, and in that convention the Republicans have a majority, will the Democratic supporters support the constitution and assist in bringing it in as a state? On the other hand, will the Republican manipulators consider themselves and their party bound to work for statehood if it should be a Democratic Convention and a Democratic constitution?

It is an old adage and a very good one—"never attempt to cross a bridge till you get to it."

While, however, no man or newspaper can pledge his party to any given action, the HEADLIGHT will say for itself, that it is seeking congressional establishment of a public school system before statehood in any form, and will not willingly support any proposition for admission till that is secured. That assured, the partisan complexion of the Constitutional Convention will not be worth considering. We are willing to take all chances on that.

GOOD FOR ROYNTON.

A recent Washington dispatch says: Col. Charles De Arnaud, a Russian who is pressing a claim against the government for services rendered during the late war, visited the Washington office of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette last night to demand a correction of a published dispatch. The dispatch stated that Col. De Arnaud was a spy during the war. Gen. H. V. Boynton, the correspondent of the Commercial Gazette, declined to retract the charge and then De Arnaud called him a coward. Gen. Boynton threw him through the door way of the office and into the street. Col. De Arnaud returned to the office and apologized for his language, saying that he was firmly convinced that Gen. Boynton was not a coward.

Gen. Boynton is an old newspaper man, and was a gallant soldier of the Union armies.

The New York fruit dealers are petitioning congress not to increase the duty on oranges and lemons and California fruit; and California and Florida bob up with prayers that the tariff may be raised. In the tariff steel, it is every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. The only way to avoid trouble of this sort is to abolish tariff for protection. Protect nobody, and in that way protect everybody, by allowing them to protect themselves.

While enjoying the freedom of the corridor and taking the customary exercise allowed prisoners at the county jail, Sunday morning, Charles Wing, the Chinaman, conducted therein on the charge of burglarizing Foley's jewelry shop and a Ballard avenue hardware store, managed to escape by one of the windows, by prying the iron bars apart and squeezing his body through an aperture 7 1/2 inches in size that was thus afforded. (Sentinel.)

T. D. Andrews, of the Home land and cattle company of Texas, while at Fort Worth, recently, concluded the purchase of the one and two-year old steers belonging to George W. Littlefield, now on the Littlefield ranch in New Mexico. The prices paid were \$9 for the yearlings, and \$13 for the two-year-olds, the two to be delivered on board the cars at Clayton, New Mexico, and the yearlings at the company's ranch. The purchase embraces 2,000 head of cattle. They are said to be an excellent lot.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Jornada and El Paso Canal and Reservoir company, held at Las Cruces, the commission of John H. Bowman to represent the company as general manager was withdrawn, and the public warned that future contracts made by him would be null and void.

ANOTHER MORMON WREID.

There is little doubt that the Mormons, as a class, have entered upon another and a fourth movement in the nature of a flight, though this time freed from many of the annoyances, the haste, and the cruelties of the former instances of banishment from homes their industry and frugality had created.

There is something pathetic in the history and movements of these people. Beginning in north-eastern Ohio, they were forced by local persecution successively through Missouri, Illinois, and across the great plains—thousands of miles of weary march on foot, dragging their carts, and living on such roots and game as they could find—sometimes half starved—in to the mountain deserts and fastnesses of Utah, where it was supposed civilization, in other forms, could never come.

They were not then polygamists. Mormonism was simply a form of Divine worship differing from other forms of devotional exercise. Yet they were persecuted through the three states named with all the rigor that characterized the persecutions of the early Christians. They were robbed, beaten and stoned, and their prophet murdered—not because of any lawlessness or crime, not because of any unfaithfulness to their obligations of citizenship, or for the nonperformance of any public duty, or for any dishonesty in their dealings with their neighbors, but simply because they had evolved a new religion and chose to adhere to it, and to those of their faith, as all other devotees do and have always done.

But they are again on the move—this time for old Mexico. They are going, this time, quietly and in peace—singly and in small parties, as suits their convenience and pleasure—and beyond the bounds of the United States.

Though they are American citizens, attend strictly to their own business and pay their debts, for sixty years they have received nothing but beatings under the American flag and now they are going to try a foreign country, to cast their lot with an alien people, and swear allegiance to a foreign flag.

Large numbers of these people are already located in the vicinity of Ascension and Diaz, some one hundred to two hundred miles south of Deming and more are passing here for that locality almost daily. They have purchased from the Mexican Government considerable areas of land, are reducing it to cultivation, living quiet and orderly lives, and building themselves comfortable homes.

It is to be hoped that they will now be let alone so long as they continue to live quiet and orderly lives and obey the laws—and that they are certainly doing, so far as any body can be judged by appearances.

BLAINE ON THE WAR PATH.

Though the following is far from sounding like Secretary Blaine's talk, yet, it comes from a reputable source no less authentic than the Globe Democrat of St. Louis. The Democrat says:

Mr. Blaine is not enamored of the tariff bill. He gave his opinion of certain features in vigorous language to half a dozen Congressmen, of whom Mr. McKinley was one. "What do you people mean by putting out that kind of a bill?" demanded the secretary. "Haven't you got any sense?"

Mr. McKinley replied in a tone of moderation that the bill would probably undergo some modifications before it was brought before the House.

"Oh, you put it out to see what people thought of it, did you?" said Mr. Blaine. "You wanted to hear what people had to say about it, did you? Well I can give you my opinion. I have a good mind to be interviewed. You Congressmen have been getting yourselves interviewed and telling how unpopular this Administration is and why it is unpopular. I think I'll be interviewed, too, and tell the country what I think about Congress. Perhaps I could make it interesting."

The Congressman one and all protested that they had not said the Administration was unpopular that they did not think it was unpopular, and that they were very well pleased with President Harrison.

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DEMING.

NEW MEXICO.

thought it probable that the bill when reported would bear such interpretation. "Ah!" said Mr. Blaine, "that lead one tariff was one of the things put in just to have people talk about it, was it? Well, you're gone for the sugar duty. I understand that you propose to cut the duty 50 per cent. What is the sense in that proposition?"

Mr. McKinley suggested that if his memory served him right Mr. Blaine, himself took a hand in wiping out the duty on coffee some years ago. Then our efforts to improve commercial relations with the countries south of us will amount to something.

Having spoken his mind in his off-hand way to the group of Congressmen, Mr. Blaine bowed humbly and then turned to urge the claims of constituents for consular appointments.

A CAUSTIC AND BITTER CRITICISM.

(Collected from the range.)
We will give our readers the benefit of a few facts in regard to the situation of our school system which we have obtained by a careful diagnosis of Auditor Alarid's well prepared statement that has come before us, which is of interest to all. We find that there were in 1888, in New Mexico, 40,892 children of school age, while in 1889 there were 40,801, showing an increase of 9,092. The whole number of pupils enrolled in 1888 was 19,307, while the number enrolled in 1889 was 11,338, or 7,969 less than in 1888; the number of pupils enrolled being 31,501 (thirty-one thousand, five hundred and one) less than the number of children of school age. This showing is certainly diagnosed and the people of New Mexico may thank the Catron legislature for the situation. Had the land grant men of the 25th legislature not smothered a good school bill in order to avoid taxation a larger percentage of the 41,501 children of school age would now be enrolled. These cold facts are not to be easily set aside and is sufficient evidence that in a screw loose in the school system now in vogue in this territory. No state or territory that supports an adequate school law will allow two-thirds of its children of school age to run wild and untaught. The people of New Mexico should put their shoulders to the wheel and remedy the situation by electing men to the legislature who will further the rights of the people instead of defeating needed legislation in order to secure personal gain.

WHAT IS REPORT WILL BE.

The four great smelters of Leadville have met and signed a protest to Congress against the placing of a duty of any kind upon Mexican lead ores. They have declared, "Even with the aid of Mexican ore it is difficult to get lead enough to keep the smelters of Colorado going; and to shut out Mexican lead would sooner or later close down every smelter in Leadville." The smelter interests of the entire country will be placed in jeopardy if they are compelled to pay a duty of thirty dollars per ton for flux. They could stand the pressure for a while, but the poor miner in the end would be the man who would have to stand the expense by paying increased treatment charges. The tendency of the imposition of this duty would be to close down every silver mine in the Southwest, thereby most effectively carrying out the schemes of the gold bugs to force silver to the wall.

The certificates issued to witnesses during the May term of the court for this district are being returned, with the legend across their back "No funds." How is this? Has another "boom trap" been set at Santa Fe?—(Pulse.)

In all probability a "boom trap" has been set at Santa Fe and it is well baited. This thing of using every available dollar to pay the bonds held by a favored few, and letting other debts accumulate will not catch as many votes as was calculated.—(Pocorro Advertiser.)

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